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only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DEIST. *n. f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

The discourse is in the second epistle of St. Peter, the third chapter, where certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

DEISTICAL. *adj.* [from *deist*.] Belonging to the heresy of the *deists*.

But this folly and weakness of trifling, instead of arguing, does not happen to fall only to the share of Christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

DEITY. *n. f.* [*ditie*, French, from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.
Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his meer human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker, b. v. f. 53.*

With what arms
We mean to hold, what antiently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 724.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?

—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god.

They on their former journey forward pass,
In ways unknown, her wandering knight to seek;

With pains far passing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto La-
rentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

DELA'CE'RA'TION. *n. f.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in
pieces. *Dict.*

DELA'CRYMA'TION. *n. f.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down
of the humours; the wateriness of the eyes, or a weeping
much. *Dict.*

DELA'CTA'TION. *n. f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from
the breast. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [With physicians.] [from *delapsus*, Latin.]
Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb,
and the like. *Dict.*

To *DELA'TE*. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.] Carried; conveyed.

Try exactly the time wherein found is *delated*. *Bacon.*

DELA'TION. *n. f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carrying; conveyance.

In *delation* of founts, the inclosure of them preserveth them,
and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

It is certain, that the *delation* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the fount from the teeth to the
instrument of hearing. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 149.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer.

Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their
own most important secrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopu-
lated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but
we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his
brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's naked-
ness. *Government of the Tongue, f. 2.*

To *DELA'Y*. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down
out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together
unto Aaron. *Ex. xxxii. 1.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate.

She flies the town, and mixing with a throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:

Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden's En.*

Be mindful, goddesses, of thy promise made!

Must sad Ulysses ever be *delay'd*? *Pope's Odyssey, b. x.*

To *DELA'Y*. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and flow-
ness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our
minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A deferring; procrastination;
lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting

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Is leaden servitor to dull *delay*;

Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakesp. R. III.*

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our
great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Lack.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*

Pass'd on, and took the irremediable way. *Dryden's En. 6.*

DELA'YER. *n. f.* [from *delay*.] One that defers; a putter off.

DELE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleasing; de-
lightful.

Ev'ning now approach'd;

For we have all our ev'ning, and our morn;

We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Thence, as thou know'st,
He brought thee into this delicious grove;

Delectable, both to behold and taste! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are
not only highly *delectable* to the intellectual faculty, but are
suitably and easily conceivable by us, because apparent in his
works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the wileless swain beguiles;

'Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering noise,
He tastes the bitter morsel. *Philipp.*

DELE'CTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulness;
pleasantry.

DELE'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELE'CTA'TION. *n. f.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleasure; delight.

To *DELE'GATE*. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To send away.

2. To send upon an embassy.

3. To intrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon
several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so
he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and pro-
vidence unto them. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

We are to remember, that as God is the universal monarch
of the world, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to
him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other,
than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,

Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'rs,
To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DELE'GATE. *n. f.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]

1. A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to
act for, or represent another.

If after her
Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,

Every such person is her *delegate*.

'T' accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Dante.*

There must be severe exactors of accounts from their *dele-
gates* and ministers of justice. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear;

Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,

With joyous pride the summons I obey. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [In law.] *Delegates* are persons delegated or appointed by
the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court
of Chancery. *Blount.*

DELE'GATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act
for, or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge
the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DELE'GATES [Court of]. A court wherein all causes of appeal,
by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are
decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELE'GA'TION. *n. f.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELE'NIFICAL. *adj.* [*deleñificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to af-
fwage, or ease pain. *Dict.*

To *DELE'TE*. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELE'TERIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive;
of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are
yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Brown.*

DELE'TERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Latin.] Destructive; dead-
ly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemic,
Though stor'd with *deleterious* medicines,

(Which whosoever took is dead since)
E'er sent to vast a colony

To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

DELE'TION. *n. f.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of rasing or blotting out.

2. A destruction.

Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the op-
posing

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posing party or country, then the victory is complete, because
none remains to call it in question. *Hale's Co. Law of England.*

DELF. *n. f.* [from *belwan*, Sax. to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges,
if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with wa-
ters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep
them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delft*.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf*:

No, not for China's wide domain itself. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION. *n. f.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To *DELIBERATE*. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in or-
der to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
Which freely moves, and acts by reason's laws;

That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end design'd. *Blackm. Creat.*

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,

The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DELIBERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden.

Commonly therefore it is for virtuous considerations, that
wisdom to far prevail with men as to make them desirous
of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their fen-
sual inclination. *Hooker, b. v. f. 46.*

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as
the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give
more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused
by the local nearness or distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DELIBERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspectly; ad-
visedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than
any man what is not to be written; and never hazards him-
self so far as to fall; but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave
man ought, is sure to put his staff before him. *Dryden.*

DELIBERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection;
wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or
fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness*
behesting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERATION. *n. f.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of delibe-
rating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chuse good by free
deliberation, it should never be guilty of any thing that was
done. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DELIBERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to
deliberation; apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in
which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good,
what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DELICACY. *n. f.* [*delicatezza*, French, of *delicia*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; fineness in eating.

On hospitable thoughts intent,

What choice to chuse for *delicacy* best. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*,
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits and flow'rs,

Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Softness; feminine beauty.

She had never seen a man of a more goodly presence, in
whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty
fierceness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

4. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his co-
louring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. Neatness; elegance of dress.

6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.

7. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons in those posts are usually born of families noble and
rich, and so derive a weakness of constitution from the ease
and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own
education. *Temple.*

8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; mercifulness.

9. Weakness of constitution.

DELICATE. *adj.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the
rest of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater,
and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

3. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The chusing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to
be done as other human actions are, in which there are no
degrees and precise natural limits described. *Taylor.*

4. Dainty; delicious of curious meats.

5. Choice; select; excellent.

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6. Polite; gentle of manners.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army of such mafs and charges,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry; they
have so many things to trouble them, which more robust na-
tures have little sense of. *Bacon's Essay 58.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

DELICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully.

Ladies, like variegated tulips, show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;